

Human Services, Dr. Lou Sullivan, said that “I Have A Future” is the kind of program this country needs because it turns young people’s lives around. I didn’t say that, though I sure believe it. They said that.

So I say to you, I’m glad you came up here to fight for Henry Foster, and I’m glad you came up here to fight against people who are compelled, for political reasons, to label Americans and put them in little boxes and turn them into something they’re not.

I’m glad you came up here to tell the Members of the Congress, “If you want me to grow up to be a good citizen, if you want me to believe in the American way of life, then you had better honor it in the decisions you make.” If we can’t confirm Henry Foster to be the Surgeon General of the United States, what kind of person can we confirm? He deserves it, and America needs the kinds of thing that you have shown us here today.

When you go home, you remember what I told you: In this room, Kings and Queens, Presidents and Prime Ministers, Senators and Congressmen and Governors, Nobel Prize winners, world-famous people, but you are carrying the future of America in your soul, in your spirit, in what you believe in, and in what you do. And America has a future if you have a future.

Tomorrow, you show that to the Congress, and you show that to America, and you say, “We’re not going to let this good man be put in a little box for somebody’s political objectives. The future of the children of this country is more important than that.”

Thank you, and God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:45 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Surgeon General nominee Dr. Henry W. Foster, Jr.; Dr. Sheila Peters, coordinator of community services, and Jason Gordon and LaShonda Maryland, participants, “I Have A Future” Adolescent Health Promotion Program.

Remarks on Presenting the 1994 Commander in Chief Trophy to the U.S. Air Force Academy Football Team

May 1, 1995

Please be seated. I’m delighted to see all of you here: Senator Burns; Secretary Widnall; to our distinguished military leaders who are here, General Shalikashvili, General Fogelman, General Stein; members of the Board of Visitors of the Air Force Academy; Coach DeBerry, and the seniors of the Falcons football team. I want to congratulate the Air Force Academy on winning the Commander in Chief trophy now for the 6th year in a row.

When I presented the Air Force Academy the Commander in Chief trophy 2 years ago, I had just become President, and I didn’t understand that the idea of a traveling trophy meant that it was supposed to go back and forth between Colorado and Washington—*[laughter]*—once a year. I now understand what this traveling trophy is, and I think I will be far more comfortable in doing my duty today.

I was impressed with the Air Force Academy’s ferocious defense. We could use some of your coaching up here from time to time, Coach. Sacking the opposing quarterback a record 48 times; two straight games holding your opponents to minus four yards rushing; and after years of a wishbone offense, which I have followed closely, you pass more—over 1,500 yards this year. I think it’s more appropriate for the Air Force Academy to have a big air attack. *[Laughter]*

More importantly, you’ve won this trophy 6 years in a row, and you won this year because the young men who play football have embraced the lessons that Coach DeBerry has taught. The values of discipline, teamwork, and faith produce success not only on the field, but also in the Air Force and in life.

I look forward to seeing all of you again on May 31st, when I will have the honor of

speaking at your commencement. And I am very proud that in 30 days all the young men behind me will be commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States Air Force.

Having said that, I am very pleased now to present the Commander in Chief trophy to Coach DeBerry and the Air Force Academy Falcons, and to invite the coach up here to make whatever remarks he'd like to make.

Congratulations.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:44 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Lt. Gen. Paul Stein, USAF, Superintendent, U.S. Air Force Academy, and Fisher DeBerry, coach of the U.S. Air Force Academy Falcons.

Message on the Observance of Cinco de Mayo, 1995

May 1, 1995

Warm greetings to everyone celebrating Cinco de Mayo.

The Fifth of May offers all of us a chance to celebrate the cultural diversity that helps to make our nation great. The vibrant Mexican culture, based on faith, family, and patriotism, has added a wealth of tradition to this country. Cinco de Mayo is an important part of this legacy, reminding us of the courage and commitment that can sustain the forces of freedom even when they are confronted with overwhelming opposition.

The liberty won by the outnumbered Mexican army more than a century ago lives on today as a part of the rich heritage of the Mexican people. Each time we remember the victory at the Battle of Puebla, we rejoice in the triumph of freedom and the blessings of tradition.

Hillary and I are pleased to extend best wishes for a most memorable and enjoyable holiday.

Bill Clinton

Joint Statement With the Republic of Cuba on Normalization of Migration

May 2, 1995

The United States of America and the Republic of Cuba have reached agreement on

steps to normalize further their migration relationship. These steps build upon the September 9, 1994 agreement and seek to address safety and humanitarian concerns and to ensure that migration between the countries is safe, legal, and orderly.

Humanitarian Parole

The United States and the Republic of Cuba recognize the special circumstances of Cuban migrants currently at Guantanamo Bay. Accordingly, the two governments have agreed that the process of humanitarian parole into the United States should continue beyond those eligible for parole under existing criteria. The two governments agree that if the United States carries out such paroles, it may count them towards meeting the minimum number of Cubans it is committed to admit every year pursuant to the September 9, 1994 agreement. Up to 5,000 such paroles may be counted towards meeting the minimum number in any one year period beginning September 9, 1995, regardless of when the migrants are paroled into the United States.

Safety of Life at Sea

The United States and the Republic of Cuba reaffirm their common interest in preventing unsafe departures from Cuba. Effective immediately, Cuban migrants intercepted at sea by the United States and attempting to enter the United States will be taken to Cuba. Similarly, migrants found to have entered Guantanamo illegally will also be returned to Cuba. The United States and the Republic of Cuba will cooperate jointly in this effort. All actions taken will be consistent with the parties' international obligations. Migrants taken to Cuba will be informed by United States officials about procedures to apply for legal admission to the United States at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana.

The United States and the Republic of Cuba will ensure that no action is taken against those migrants returned to Cuba as a consequence of their attempt to immigrate illegally. Both parties will work together to facilitate the procedures necessary to implement these measures. The United States and the Republic of Cuba agree to the return to Cuba of Cuban nationals currently at Guan-